

LORD ELGIN ON HIS RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

On the 8th of May, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress gave a sumptuous banquet in honour of the Earl of Elgin on his return from the scene of his diplomatic exploits. Besides the Earl and Countess of Elgin, there was a large and aristocratic gathering. The Duke of Somerset responded to the toast of "The army," and Sir Hope Grant to that of "The navy."

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The health of the Earl of Elgin," briefly described the noble lord's services in the East, and warmly eulogised his talents and his patriotism.

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

The Earl of Elgin on rising to respond was greeted with loud and continued cheers. He said—"My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen, At any time and under any circumstances such a reception is that with which you have just honoured me could not fail to awaken in my mind feelings of the liveliest satisfaction and gratitude. But at the present moment and under existing circumstances, the welcome accorded to me in this place has a significance which I trust I may be permitted to say gives it a double value in my eyes. Little more than a year has elapsed since I was invited to the Council Chamber of the Guildhall to receive at the hands of the authorities of this great city the high and honourable distinction of the civic freedom. And I will confess that when that invitation reached me the first impression which it produced upon me was one of painful embarrassment. I was under a cloud at that time. The Chinese Government had then manifested a determination to resist by force the exercise of the rights and privileges secured for her Majesty and her Majesty's subjects by the treaty which had been negotiated by myself at Tien-tsin; and I felt that I could hardly consent, without incurring, to become the recipient of so signal a favour while the work in which I had been engaged was still disfigured by the mark of incompleteness and imperfection. If, my Lord Mayor, I overcame my reluctance to present myself before the authorities of the city on that occasion, I did so partly because I held their invitation to be a command, and partly because I hoped that during the course of the ceremony some opportunity would be afforded me of which I could take advantage to pledge myself to fresh exertions and renewed sacrifices, in order to justify the kindness and confidence of which they were then so generously, by way of anticipation, giving me that gratifying proof. My Lord Mayor, I attach a special value to your reception of me this evening, because I trust I may infer from it that in the judgment of your lordship and of this company I have not wholly failed in my endeavour to redeem that pledge. (Cheers.) It is of course perfectly impossible for me, within the limited space of time that can be suffered to elapse between two glasses of wine at your lordship's hospitable board (a laugh), to attempt to enter into a detailed explanation or vindication of the policy which has directed, thanks to my gallant friend who lately addressed you, and thanks also, I must say, to that distinguished man Admiral Hope, to whom we were so much indebted for bringing up our troops to the North of China, and for his admirable organisation and arrangements, it is impossible for me here to enter into a justification of the policy which took a victorious army to Peking, and dictated a peace there, or to sketch even in outline the vast results, whether as affecting the interests of our commerce, our civilisation, or our religion, which may be expected to ensue from international compacts which bring our merchants, our manufacturers, our missionaries, and our mariners into close relations with the teeming and industrious populations of China and Japan. But I am anxious to say a few words on the points, because I think that in reference to them of them some misconception exists, which it is very desirable, if possible, to remove. To enable me to effect that object I must, in the first place, request you to perform what, perhaps, some may be disposed to think an extraordinary feat of memory—viz., to endeavour to recall your recollection of the state of feeling prevalent in England with regard to what was then styled the China question, in the spring of 1857, when I was first despatched on a mission to that country. I say that that may be supposed to be an extraordinary feat of memory, for, in truth, the wheel of the world's history has been revolving so rapidly of late, such stupendous events have been occurring since the period to which I refer, that it seems already to be separated from us by an interval that may be measured by ages instead of years. Let us glance at some of the most stupendous of these stupendous events. There was in the first place a dark spot in our Eastern sky not bigger when we first beheld it than a comet's tail, but which very shortly assumed the proportions of a giant. This thunderbolt, apparently destined to shatter to fragments the mighty fabric of Britain's empire in the East, and yet which, thanks to the good providence of God and the courage of our countrymen and countrywomen, served eventually only to bring out into stronger relief and to impart a brighter lustre to those qualities of our race which enabled us to build up, maintain, and, when necessary, recover that empire. (Cheers.) In another quarter of the globe, since that time, we have seen an ancient and illustrious nation shake off the unhealthy sleep by which it had been oppressed for centuries, and under the chieftainship of heroic warriors and the guidance of wise statesmen, assume in our European system that dignified position to which scarcely any of the lovers of freedom, and the grateful inheritors of Italian civilization, had ventured again to summon her. (Cheers.) In another hemisphere we have witnessed scenes—but, no, the expression is an incorrect one, for it is with heavy hearts and averted eyes that the people of this country have listened to the dismal sounds of fratricidal conflicts which have reached them from America. (Hear, hear.) What wonder, then, if, with events of such magnitude passing before us, we find it difficult to realise the sensations we experienced four years ago on the occurrence of an event so comparatively insignificant as the Canton quarrel! And yet let me remind you, that when that quarrel broke out, it produced in England very considerable anxiety and disquietude. In the first place, it affected in a very inconvenient manner the course of our domestic politics. A circumstance which, however trifling in itself, brings a popular and powerful Administration into collision with the House of Commons, and then places the House of Commons itself in apparent antagonism with the constituents of the three kingdoms, cannot be treated as an indifferent matter. And independent of that there was throughout the country a very anxious feeling as to the complications which might possibly arise from a contest

with an empire so vast, so populous, and so little known as China. I remember a very small incident, which perhaps I ought not to mention, but it struck me forcibly, occurring to myself as it did, shortly before I left England for the East on my first mission. I happened to go, as everybody else was doing at the time, one Sunday morning to hear a very popular and celebrated preacher in the outskirts of London; and when I was coming out of the church a gentleman with whom I was unacquainted, but who had the kindness to provide a seat for me, said to me, "I hope, my lord, you will excuse me for what I am going to mention, but I was not able to take my eyes off you during the whole service, so engrossed was I with the thought of the enormous responsibilities that are about to devolve on you." (Hear, hear.) Well, under these circumstances, and with this sense of responsibility which, as you may believe, I experienced at least as much as the public did, I started for China. And mark what followed. Before I had left home one month, before I had approached my destination, I found myself in a position in which I felt it my duty to deprive myself by my own act of the aid of the army which had been equipped by this country to support us in carrying out the policy which her Majesty's Government had prescribed. (Hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor, I believe that at that particular moment I was placed in perhaps the strangest dilemma in which any public man ever stood. I had to choose between a course of proceeding which might no doubt, have very seriously compromised my own success in China, and another course of proceeding which might have deprived my noble and high-minded friend Lord Canning of the most important assistance in his hour of utmost need. (Hear, hear.) Well, I deliberately preferred the former of those risks to the latter. I don't wish now to raise the question whether it was a right decision or not; but I think it ought to be borne in mind if I am charged, as I have since sometimes been, during my first mission, with having occasionally attempted great things with a force apparently very inadequate. I don't attach very much value to criticism or commendation after the event in a transaction of that kind. But I must say I do attach very great value to a contemporary verdict, which I lately found on looking back to some of my old correspondence, in the shape of a letter addressed to me at the time by the late Sir Henry Ward, from his position, character, talents, and public services, was, perhaps, better able than any other man then living to judge of the propriety of the course which I took. (Hear, hear.) Sir Henry Ward was then administering, with great honour to himself and great advantage to the colony, the Government of Ceylon, and was therefore both thoroughly acquainted with the claims which China had upon me and of the wants and necessities of India. I feel some scruple in reading this letter, because, written as it was in the excitement of the moment, the expressions in which he conveyed his approbation of the course I adopted are, I well know, unduly forcible and strong; but, at the same time, the document has a great historic value, because it shows what were the very anxious thoughts then entertained by the persons most competent to form an opinion on the state and prospects of India. I will, therefore, quote a very few words. He begins in this way:—

"You may think me impertinent in volunteering an opinion upon what, in the first instance, only concerns you, the Queen, and Lord Canning; but having seen something of public life during a great part of my own, which is now fast verging into the 'sear and yellow leaf,' I may venture to say that I never knew a nobler thing than that which you have done in preferring the safety of India to the success of your Chinese negotiations. If I know anything of English public opinion, this single act will place you higher in English estimation as a statesman than your whole past career, honourable and fortunate as it has been. For it is not every man who would venture to alter the destination of a force the despatch of which has dissolved a Parliament, and for changing the disposition of which a general might have been superseded. It is not every man who would consign himself for many months to political inaction, in order simply to serve the interests of his country. You have set a bright example at a moment of darkness and calamity. And if India can be saved, it is to you that we shall owe its redemption, for nothing short of the Chinese expedition could have supplied the means of holding our ground until further reinforcements arrived."

(Cheers.) I think that is a testimony coming from such a man, of which any one may well be proud. Well, after this sacrifice had been made, I proceeded to China. The Canton quarrel had already become so complicated that it was impossible to come to any terms of arrangement with the local government in that neighbourhood, and, therefore, the capture of Canton was a matter of absolute necessity. But as soon as that capture was effected—and I am very desirous of impressing this on your minds, because it is not sufficiently understood in England—I deemed it my duty to take every step which I thought possible in order to bring the war to a close and arrange terms of peace and good understanding with the Chinese Government. With this view I persuaded not only my excellent friend and colleague Baron Gros, the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French, but also the Ambassadors of the United States and of Russia, who were not parties to the war, to join me in addressing a representation to the Court of Peking, asking that Court to send a Plenipotentiary to meet us at Shanghai for the purpose of adjusting with us all the differences then existing between China and our respective countries. Shanghai is at a very great distance from Peking. It is now, and even then was, a port open to foreigners, and therefore it was impossible to devise a proposition more conciliatory to the Chinese or more respectful to the feelings and even the prejudices of their Government. The Chinese, however, not only rejected our proposal, but rejected it with contumacy; and it was not till we reached Tien-tsin—whither, I must observe, we all, the representatives as well of the neutral as of the belligerent Powers, went together—that we were able to find a negotiator competent to treat with us. As soon as we found such a negotiator we made peace, concluding it with the most solemn sanctions possible. The Emperor of China, as we all know, influenced by the same evil counsellors who had dissuaded him from sending an Ambassador from Peking at our invitation, in the following year interposed obstacles to the carrying out of the treaty; and the consequence of his proceeding was that that great expedition was fitted out and sent from this country which has with such wonderful success and in so short a space of time put an end to and arranged all our difficulties with China at the capital of that

great empire itself. (Hear, hear.) I am quite aware that this narrative, though I have endeavoured as much as possible to condense it, must appear rather tedious to you ("No!"); but I am very anxious that it should be understood in this country that we have not acted harshly or ungenerously towards the Chinese—at that every stage of our proceedings we offered reasonable terms of accommodation, and that we resorted to force only when the obstinate perversity of the Chinese drove us to that alternative. (Hear, hear.) But I know that another question lies behind, which may be more interesting to many present than this review of the past. The question I refer to is this—What are the advantages that we are likely to derive from the new privileges and rights which we have obtained under our treaties with China? That, my Lord Mayor, no doubt opens a very wide field to speculation. If we can succeed in establishing friendly relations not only with the Government, but with the people of China—if we can persuade them to adopt some of our tastes and habits; if for although they are very averse to change, they are not, like many other Oriental races, cut off from all communion with us by inveterate prejudices of caste, which it is impossible to set limits to the amount of trade that is likely to grow up between two nations so industrious and so commercial. (Hear, hear.) But there is one particular advantage which may be expected to accrue from the establishment of the Queen's representative at Peking, to which I wish to call your attention, because I think it has been remarkably illustrated by what has occurred very recently in Japan. You have probably observed that a very serious crime was a short time ago perpetrated in that country. An European, but not a British subject, was murdered under circumstances which leave, at any rate, a charge of culpable indifference upon the Japanese Government. Well, what followed? Our Minister, acting, as it appears to me, with excellent judgment, retired to a short distance from the capital. He did not threaten war, but threatened what we understand in Europe by the phrase a "suspension of diplomatic relations." And, if our former experience of China is any guide to us, I think we may conclude with absolute certainty that such a menace, if it had been made at an outpour to a subordinate functionary, would not have produced any effect whatever. That functionary would probably have written to the Supreme Government to say that he had kicked the barbarian out of his town (a laugh), and have claimed all manner of rewards for inflicting on him this defeat by diplomacy or force. But Mr. Alcock was at the capital, in relations with the Supreme Government; and that Government, seeing the danger, and having power to act, immediately took alarm at this menace, and accordingly within the space of a week, I think, or at least a very few days, this Government, when I negotiated a treaty with them, talked of the residence of a Minister in Peking as one of the greatest calamities which could possibly befall them (a laugh), and called forward and implored their Minister to go back, offering him the same time any guarantees for the future which he chose to demand. I am quite aware that there is a very great difference between Peking and Jeddo, and that the advisers of the Emperor of China are not such intelligent persons as the advisers of the Emperor of Japan. But I feel very confident that this threat of a suspension of diplomatic relations will have the same effect, as a preventive of war and a preservative of peace, at the Chinese capital as recent events seem to show it has had at the Japanese. (Cheers.)

My Lord Mayor, I should be very much to blame, if having an opportunity of addressing an assembly in this place, I omitted to call attention to the fact that the occasional misconduct of our own countrymen and other foreigners in China is one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest, difficulties with which the Queen's representatives there have to deal. (Hear, hear.) We send out to that country honourable merchants and devoted missionaries, who scatter benefits in every part of the land, they lift, elevating and raising the standard of civilisation, wherever they go. But sometimes, unfortunately, there slip out from among us dishonest traders and ruffians who disgrace our nation and set the feelings of the people against us. (Hear, hear.) The public opinion of England can do much to encourage the one class of persons and discourage the other. I trust that the moral influence of this great city will always be exerted in that direction. (Hear, hear.) In addressing the merchants of Shanghai some three years ago, at the time when I announced to them that it was my intention to seek a treaty in Peking itself if I could not get it before I arrived there, I made this observation—that when force and diplomacy should have effected in China all that they could legitimately accomplish, the work which we had to do in that empire would still be only in its commencement. (Hear, hear.) I repeat that statement now. My gallant friend who spoke just now has returned his sword to the scabbard. The diplomatist, as far as treaty-making is concerned, has placed his on the shelf. But the great task of construction—the task of bringing China, with its extensive territory, its fertile soil, and its industrious population, as an active and useful member, into the community of nations, and making it a fellow-labourer with ourselves in diffusing over the world happiness and well-being—is one that yet remains to be accomplished. No persons are more entitled or more fitted to take a part in that work than the merchants of this great city. I implore them, then, to devote themselves earnestly to its fulfilment, and from the bottom of my heart I pray that their endeavours towards that end may be crowned with success. (Loud cheers.)

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Under the head of Zante, April 24th, the *Debate* publishes the following:—

"On the evening of Sunday, the 21st of April, a conflict took between the inhabitants of the town and the English garrison. The number of persons wounded on both sides is about 20. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1861. 'Tell Las and Perin that their policy is highly approved in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome course that is made.'"

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.
L. and P. have been supplied with spurious imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine article, and have been sold under the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to take the names of Las and Perin as they appear on the wrapper, and to be satisfied with the name of the bottle. L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infractions.

Wholesale and exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERIN, Worcester, England; CROSBY and BLACKWELL, and other chemists and merchants, London.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment to His Excellency the Governor-General—Framing taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and improved gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic process, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 362, George street.

Department of Public Works.

Sydney, 16th July, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.
TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette and the following list of tenders is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Fencing Cemetery at Tanworth.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd July.
Construction of a Bridge at Bungonia. Repairs to Fresh Water Dam, Farranra. Erection of a Lock-up at Major's Creek.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 6th August.
Erection of additions, Wellington Gaol.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 6th August.

W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

Established January 1, 1849.

Principal Office, Sydney, New South Wales.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.

ARMED: John Moore, Esq., J. B. West, Esq.

BATHURST: W. Crocker, Esq., R. Macpherson, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq.

BELMONT: John Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BELMONT: Robert Stob, Esq., R. Waugh, Esq.

BOMBALA.—Bombala School.—On Saturday, the 15th instant, a public meeting, most numerously attended, was held in the parlour of Mr. John Brown's inn, to take into consideration certain matters connected with the resignation of Mrs. Miller, as subscription schoolmistress, and to determine upon some plan to establish her in the private pursuit of her profession, and enable her to recoup the school. The business of the evening was conducted by Mr. Coulter, moving that Mr. Baskin, J.P., do take the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Chupin and carried unanimously. The chairman introduced the subject of the meeting in a clear and lively speech of some length, and then called upon Mr. Coulter to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting, having heard that Mrs. Miller, the mistress of the Bombala subscription school, has been compelled to resign her situation through unavoidable and unrecalled interference, do hereby express their regret at the fact, and also their utter and unqualified disapprobation of the cause that have led to such resignation," which was seconded by Mr. Dudley, and carried.

2. Proposed by Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. Horridge, and carried.—"It is the decided opinion of this meeting that devoted control and interference in schools is highly objectionable, and in a district like this, composed as society is of all sects and denominations, such interference tends to lessen the efficiency of the teacher, and also to sap the property of the school."

3. Proposed by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Farnell, and carried.—"That this meeting, having heard with regret that Mrs. Miller has been induced by circumstances to resign her situation as mistress of the Bombala subscription school, do hereby pledge themselves to support her in establishing a school, and to contribute towards the same, having the fullest confidence in her ability as a teacher."

4. Proposed by Mr. Stafford, seconded by Mr. Groves, and carried.—"In consequence of a notice having been given by Mrs. Miller, in the name of the school, to the subscribers to the school, to leave to tender sympathy to that lady, and do hereby pledge themselves to support her in establishing a school, and to contribute towards the same, having the fullest confidence in her ability as a teacher."

5. Proposed by Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. Coulter, and carried.—"That these resolutions be forwarded to the MONAGH Ministry, for insertion therein, and a subscription (limited to 5s. each) be entered into to defray the expense (if any)."

6. Proposed by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Stafford, and carried.—"That thanks be tendered to the subscribers to the school, for the manner in which they have come forward to assist and protect a defenceless lady, upon whose sole exertions depend the support of an invalid husband and child."

The room in which the meeting was held was densely crowded

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS, from 25c.
Invalid Chairs, &c. **MOORE**, manufacturer, South
Head Road, opposite Court-house.

HOPES SALT, Manila Coffee, Walnuts, Pepper, and
Rice, for SALE. **LENDER, MULLEN, and CO.**
16, Macquarie place.

BRAN — French Adelaide, now landing, &c. Atrevida, for
SALE. **PENNY H. BEACHAMP**, 14, Barrack-st.

STOCKHAM TAR and PITCH, Munzie Metal and
Nails, Sheet Zinc, Colza Oil, &c. at Cairnmore, for
SALE. **H. BEACHAMP**, 14, Barrack-st.

FINE FLOUR, ——"Morri Morri" and authentic, &c.

in 100 and 200-lb bags, always on SALE. First grade,
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street,
opposite the Savings Bank.

W H E A T for SALE—
Adelaide
Lancaster
Warmanboul.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

T H E Undersigned have FOR SALE—
Hietels, Colt's revolvers
Carbines
Repeating patent breech-loading rifles.
W. S. FRIEND and SON, York-street.

C O F F E E - M I L L for SALE, a good second-hand one.
cheap. Apply Messrs. CHURCH, BROTHERS,
grocers
Chapel, Walbrook Company's at the lower end.

C H. L. ROBERTS, Pacific Wharf, Druggist-street.
E DWARD—For SALE, two prime carcasses, new handling
on Pacific Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druggist-street.
S ALT—Liverpool Salt, coarse or fine; rock salt. W.
WRIGHT, Druggist-street.
C ARPET for SALE, 25 x 16, in good order—a double
Kidderminster. H. S. Hunter-street.
H OOD CARRIAGE for SALE, remarkably cheap.
F. BRADLY, Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
W ANT to RENT a Freehold COTTAGE. Apply
opposite the Captain Cook, Turner-street, Builders.
M ILK.—Wanted to RENT, new MILK, Morning and
Afternoon, wholesome, 120, York street.
F OR SALE, a GOAT, just killed. Corner of Bligh

Cloth and Goulburn streets.

FOR SALE, Two Feather BEDS and PILLOWS.
Apply 101, Sussex Road.

ON MARK, just arrived from Rhineland, a BLACK
BARK, broken into 12 and harness—a fine
animal for a journey to New Zealand. HENRY PRE-
STON, 94, Sussex-street, next Patent Slip.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with Board, 43, Hux-
street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS, comfortably furnished, with Board,
for a lady and gentleman. C. B. M., HERALD OFFICE.

AGENTLEMAN requiring quiet APARTMENTS
can obtain them at 989, Elizabeth-street South.

AVACANCY for two young Men; terms moderate.
245, Castlereagh-street, two doors from Burt's.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with all the comforts of a
family, for one or two persons. Apply 84, York-street.

BOARD, and Bed-rooms.

B Mrs. FAMSOX'S, 28, Upper 3rd street, Pleasant.

FURNISHED BEDROOM and Sitting-Room vacant, 102, Elizabeth-street, North.

HANDSOME SUITS OF Furnished APARTMENTS, with attendance, 29, Macquarie-street North. No lodgers.

HOUSES TO LET, in Hill's-terrace, Riley-street, Spacious yards, water laid on. Apply opposite.

NORTH SHORE - TO LET, a Four-room STONE COTTAGE and Kitchen. Apply JOHN CARR.

ONE of those first-class SHOPS, with Drawlins and

THE STORE attached, situate in Pitt-street, between King and Market streets, lately occupied by Mr. Brindley, draper, suitable for any business requiring plenty of show room; capital stand. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

THE LET, TEMPERANCE HALL, 23-24, per night, prepared. Apply E. MOUNTCASTLE, George-st.

THE LET, A HOUSE, in Bridge-street, with two tenements shop-front, adjoining the offices of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. D. COOPER and SONS.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Clarence-street, opposite St. Philip Church. R. W. MOORE, opposite the Queen's Wharf.

TO LET, the PREMISES, No. 273, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Little, draper, &c. Apply to FARMER and PAINTER, 260, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Kent-street South, a HOUSE, of five rooms: water laid on and tax paid. Apply to L. and S. BAYLY, 101, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, one central OFFICE in Lloyd's Chambers, One light-room HOUSE, &c. Jamieson-street. G. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

TO LET, a PARLOR and BEDROOM, with use of

TO LET, at the corner of George and Beaudart streets, those centrally situated business premises, now in the occupation of Mr. James Jones, wine and spirit merchant. Possession in August. J. PATRIDGE.

TO LET, THE ROOMS, 423, George-street, near Market-street, now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association; also, a six-roomed verandah HOUSE, in Forbes-street. Apply to T. W. BOWDEN.

TO BE LET, THE STORE No. 4, Wrayed-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Robert

TO LET, a small, Camden-terrace, Newtown, a COTTAGE, containing four rooms, pantry, and with large yard; rent, £52 per annum. Apply to Mr. BUDIN, George-street.

TO LET, at Botany-street, Redfern, a HOUSE and SHED, with a large kitchen, with two ovens in working order. Apply to Mr. POTTER, butcher, in the same street, or T. HARRIS, Botany.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Liverpool-street, containing 5-rooms and kitchen, with yard, and water laid on. Apply to Mr. ALLESTON, corner of George and Liver-

TO LET, the Verandah HOUSE, next door to Dr. Gray's, Bank-street, Chippendale, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room, shed, and water laid on. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a PARLOUR and BEDROOM, delightfully situated and neatly furnished, with or without attendance. Terms moderate. Address T. W. J., HERALD Office.

TO LET, two five-roomed COTTAGES, garden in front, Verona-place, Madden-street, Surry Hills. Apply W. TAYLOR, Elizabeth-street, Paddington. Also

TO LET, a COTTAGE, of eight-rooms, verandah back and front, with flower garden, detached kitchen, servant's room, wash-house, pantry, wine room, conch-house, stable, hay loft, cow shed, fowl-house, pigsty, &c.; also three yards neatly enclosed, a very fine vegetable garden, well stocked; a large paddock, well watered; hot-water pumps, and every other convenience; rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. SMITH, Cleveland-street, Surrey Hill.

TO LET. That newly and substantially erected **FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, situated immediately at the Railway Station, CAMBELLTOWN. To a person of moderate capital, business tact, enterprising and industrious habits, the above presents an opportunity for realizing a **HANDSOME FORTUNE.** And should not be lost sight of—the increasing requirements for hotel accommodation in the district being such as to give a guarantee of success to well conducted establishment. The proprietor is prepared to concede to the successful bidder all material and working capital. **THE HOTEL** consists of twelve apartments, and well ventilated.

rooms, besides the landlord's sitting and bed rooms; a large cellar, with drainage, large bar (powered), spirit and beer fountains, with shelves and fixtures (glazed); detached kitchen, dry store, pantry, &c.; stabling, large yard, and all other conveniences suitable to a first-class establishment—everything new, and finished in the best and neatest style. It commands a full view of the railway station, the wharf, and the sea, being under the very heavens. To enable the tenant to see the premises, and to be satisfied that the estimate can be given. Application to be made by letter, addressed to J. H. EGAN and CO., store, Market-street, Sydney. None but principals treated with.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms:—Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, 30s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
-----------	----	----	----	---------------

Four lines Two shillings.
Six lines Three shillings.
Eight lines Four shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

* * All advertisements under six lines will be charged 2s. to the advertiser's account, if looked.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES 2s. each insertion.

NOTES.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN FAIRMAN AND SON, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and 11, Market Street, Thurbury, July 17th, 1961.

[illegible]

au/nla.news-page14